

## THEIR REPLIES OVERWHELMING

Northern and Eastern Manufacturers Say They Prefer to be in City.

### STRONG ARGUMENTS USED

Theory of Cedar Works on the Question of Annexation.

Many letters have been received in answer to one sent by the Joint Committee on Progress to various manufacturers to ascertain whether by taking in all available manufacturing sites, manufacturers would be kept away by high taxes. The letters utterly explode the idea, and are quite a contrast to the spirit of those enterprises which protest against being taken in, wishing to camp on the outskirts and provide all city conveniences for their thousands of employees who live in the city, yet claim the city can do them no good.

Some of the letters follow:

New York, March 22, 1905.

The Joint Committee on Progress, Richmond, Va.:

Gentlemen.—Syracuse has been particularly fortunate in reference to factories and certainly has its share, and they have been the means of building up the city to a very large extent. I know of only one factory located near the city limits, outside of the business section. This was a total failure and the property can be bought for almost any price a person would wish to pay for it. All of the factories are located in the heart of the city, and those that are handling heavy material are near the railroad tracks and a great many of them have switches into their buildings.

This location enables the people employed in the factories to come to the center of the city from all sections. On the other hand, if located out at one side, it would be much more inconvenient. In reference to gas, water, etc., these are very important to all manufacturers, and we cannot see how we could possibly locate where they could not readily be obtained. The matter of cartage is another consideration for anyone located at a distance from the city, village or railroad.

In reference to the rate of taxes, \$1.75, and be in the heart of the city, or 90 cents outside—from our experience, we would pay \$1 if necessary to be near the heart of the city, in preference to being any distance away.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM H. BAKER, Syracuse, Inc.,

Per William H. Baker.

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The J. C. Ayer Co.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

Lowell, Mass., March 27, 1905.

Joint Committee on Progress:

Gentlemen.—In reply to your letter of the 22d instant, we would say that our factory is in the city limits, right in the very center of the city, and we are well pleased with this situation. If we were going to move our plant to your city we would certainly prefer being right in the city, with the water, gas, schools, etc., even if the taxes were in far greater proportion against us than suggested in your letter. The advantages of being in the city are so great in a business like ours that a discussion of the question is hardly worth while. Indeed, were we going to Richmond we would positively insist upon being right in the city, or we would not go at all.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. STOWELL,

Treasurer.

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Philadelphia, March 23, 1905.

Joint Committee on Progress:

Gentlemen.—We must certainly agree with your views as to the advisability of having more room for houses for men of reasonable means, and also increasing the sites for manufacturing purposes. Our foundry is in the limits of Philadelphia, and were we going to move to Richmond

## How About Your Easter Suit?

LET US take your order this week. Never have anything done about your clothes done hurriedly. Take your time in the selection of pattern and cloth—give your tailor time to make it—that's how the best results are to be obtained. Applying this truth to the present season, don't wait until Easter week to have your suit made. You know now that you'll want one, and perhaps a Top Coat, too, on a Rain Coat. To order now is to gain a whole lot in ways that tell—the minor details are given more attention—and it's the minor details in clothes-making that give them the appearance.

**\$15.00**

For a Stylish Hand-Tailored Suit.

### Poindexter-Kirk-Parrish Co.,

Hatters, Furnishers and Tailors,  
412 E. Broad Street.

would decidedly prefer city limits, with its advantages of water, gas, schools, fire and police protection, at \$1.75 tax; 90 cents in the country would be no consideration, barring the conveniences. Our property is assessed at its full value. The rate per hundred is \$1.50 with additional water rent.

Yours truly,

BUREAU BROS.

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Oswego, March 27, 1905.

General Committee on Progress:

Gentlemen.—First, our works are located within the city limits of Oswego, and we are assessed at 95 per cent. on the capital stock.

Second, our taxes, city and county, are \$2.58.

On the basis stated, we would prefer, if we were seeking new location, to have our plant located within the city limits of Richmond, although we consider it essential that any manufacturer, particularly in our line, should have ample grounds about the works for storage and other purposes. You will understand from this that we would not favor a city location unless sufficient room about the premises was available for above purposes and future expansion.

Trusting this will answer your purpose, we are,

Yours truly,

AMES IRON WORKS,

By Allen Ames, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

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George W. Field,

Manufacturer of Engine Lathes,

Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., March 26, 1905.

Joint Committee on Progress:

Gentlemen.—First, my factory is within city limits, thickly populated in the immediate neighborhood; it is assessed for nearly full value; rate of taxes, \$20 a thousand.

I much prefer to be within the city limits, as it is much easier to obtain help within said limits. They always seek the busy centers. If you go outside, you will have to pay the penalty of higher wages to induce them to come to you.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. FIELD.

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J. B. Dingman,

Manufacturer of Ladies' Neckwear,

Troy, N. Y., March 26, 1905.

Joint Committee on Progress:

Gentlemen.—Will say that my factory at present is within city limits, having recently been brought to this condition by an extension of the city limits, which took in the village of Lansingburgh, done by the votes of the people of said village, and I was one to vote for this change, which shows my opinion on the advantages of being within the city limits; and were I to remove to Richmond, would hold the same views that I have at present, and by all means locate within the city limits.

Notwithstanding taxes are somewhat

higher, if you have the advantages and protection for your business, I consider it more than compensates for the difference in the taxes.

Yours truly,

J. B. DINGMAN.

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Troy, N. Y., March 24, 1905.

The Committee on Progress:

Gentlemen.—We beg to say, in our opinion, the average manufacturer would not concern himself as to whether his plant was located within the city limits or not, and looking at the matter from our view point, we consider that the question of taxes is not important. We will admit that the question appears to be important on the surface but come to see it out, it resolves itself down to a feeling on the part of manufacturers that they must constantly agitate the subject of low taxes, or there will be no end to extravagance and waste of public money.

Yours truly,

COON BROS.

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Worcester, Mass., March 27, 1905.

Joint Committee on Progress:

Gentlemen.—First, our works are all within the city limits of Worcester, and we are assessed for practically our full value; second, the rate of taxes paid last year was \$16.40, and we most assuredly should prefer to remain within the city limits, where labor is more accessible, and where the facilities for educating children of employees is convenient and much better facilities for a higher education than in the country.

There is no doubt whatever that the tendency of the times is toward manufacturing to concentrate into cities.

Yours truly,

AMERICAN CAR SPRINKLER CO.,

A. Thomas, Treasurer.

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Wm. Dorsch & Sons, Shoe Mfg. Co.,

Makers of High Grade Shoes,

Newark, N. J., March 26, 1905.

Joint Committee on Progress,

Richmond, Va.:

Gentlemen.—Would say that our factory is in the city limits. The value assessed on ours is \$45. Our tax rate is \$2.27 per hundred, and if we were going to move our plant to Richmond, taking all things into consideration, we would prefer the city.

Yours very truly,

WM. DORSCH & SONS, SHOE MFG. CO.

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Nowark, N. J., March 24, 1905.

Joint Committee on Progress:

Gentlemen.—In regard to yours of the 23d, would say that our factory is in the heart of the city limits, and is within walking distance of the city hall and five minutes' walk from the corner of Broad and Market Streets, which is considered the center of our city. For our particular line of business, the manufacturing of jewelry,

we must be within the heart of the city, for protection sake, as the stock which we carry is of a very large and valuable nature and must have police protection, which you could not get at night in the suburbs. This applies to all the other manufacturing jewelry of this city, as they are all within the heart of the city, and are all within the city limits. Our other large manufacturing, like the varnish, leather, carriage, etc., are all within the city limits. Respectfully yours,

BIRNBAUM & SINNOCK.

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Newark, N. J., March 24, 1905.

Joint Committee on Progress,

Richmond, Va.:

Gentlemen.—Would say that our plant is located near the center of the city of Newark, and is assessed for about 2-3 of actual value. Tax rate for 1904 was \$2.27. If we were going to move our plant to Richmond or any other city, would certainly prefer to be within the city limits, with the use and benefit of water, gas, schools, fire and police protection, at the increased rate of taxation. Yours very truly,

DURAND & CO.

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Philadelphia, March 23, 1905.

Joint Committee on Progress:

Gentlemen.—We acknowledge receipt of your circular letter of March 23d, and reply to your inquiries as follows:

(1) Our works are located within the city limits, and are assessed for about 2-3 of actual value. Tax rate for 1904 was \$2.27. If we were going to move our plant to Richmond or any other city, would certainly prefer to be within the city limits, with the use and benefit of water, gas, schools, fire and police protection, at the increased rate of taxation. Yours very truly,

BAIRD Locomotive Works,

BURNHAM, THOMAS & CO.

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Philadelphia, March 24, 1905.

Joint Committee on Progress, Richmond,

Va.:

Dear Sir.—Will say that we have none of our factories located in the city of Philadelphia. For good business reasons they are located in the west, and two of them are located within city limits; one without. We prefer, when possible, to have them within the city limits, because of the additional protection thus given.

Very truly yours,

W. E. STENN,

Treasurer, American Milling Co.

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Providence, R. I., March 23, 1905.

Joint Committee on Progress, Richmond,

Va.:

Dear Sir.—We reply that our plant is located in the city and is assessed for about twenty per cent. of its total value. In reply to your question No. 2, which says we are taxed for 1.55 per hundred.

In further answer, would say we would prefer moving our plant in the city.

Yours very truly,

AMERICAN & BRITISH MANUFACT. CO.,

Operating Corliss Steam Engine Works,

L. D. ARMSTRONG.

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Troy, N. Y., March 23, 1905.

Gentlemen.—We are assessed full value \$1.50 per hundred, city tax; county and State, 42 cents per hundred.

If we were going to move our plant to Richmond we would prefer being in the city with water, gas, schools, fire and police protection at the larger taxes.

Yours truly,

BURDETT, SMITH & CO.

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Troy, N. Y., March 24, 1905.

Gentlemen.—Our factory is located within the city limits of Troy; in fact right in the heart of the city.

We should prefer a location in the city for convenience, and unless our industry was more suitable for country hands, instead of city hands.

The factory plant in Troy was assessed three-quarters of their actual value.

Yours truly,

H. C. CURTIS & CO.

By C. G. Clemens, Treas.

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Troy, N. Y., March 24, 1905.

Joint Committee on Progress:

Gentlemen.—Would say that our factories are centrally located in the city, and for many reasons we consider this advantageous.

If we are going to start a plant in another city, we believe we would prefer locating where the advantages of city water, gas, schools, fire and police protection were available, rather than a suburban site, where these conveniences could not be supplied, even at a lower tax rate.

Very respectfully yours,

CLUETT PEABODY & CO.

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Troy, N. Y., March 25, 1905.

Joint Committee on Progress, Richmond,

Va.:

Gentlemen.—Some cities offered a cash bonus and tax exemption for five and ten years. We consider it much better to be in the center of the city, or as near to it as possible, because, the more convenient it is to your help and the larger the number to draw from, enables every manufacturer to succeed in the very best way. When they are on the outskirts of the town and they only depend on the immediate neighborhood, sometimes manufacturers have difficulty in getting all the help they want in busy times.

Trusting this information will help you in what you are trying to find out, we are,

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN COLLAR CO.

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Syracuse, N. Y., March 25, 1905.

Gentlemen.—The only concern located in this city that is going outside the city limits for factory sites are concerns requiring a number of acres of ground for their plants. The tract of land on which our factory is located is within one-half of the exact center of the city. It was formerly occupied by a mill site. It has been opened up for factory purposes for about three years. In the neighborhood of twenty acres of this tract has been built up for factory purposes and the parts nearest the center of the city are now owned entirely by manufacturers. We struck a rare bargain in this property, and were able to buy it at the rate of \$2,500 per acre. In our own case, this amount brought the property up to \$13,500 per foot, the property being nearly 300 feet wide by 450 feet long. It is this city is supposed to be assessed at its full value, although in most cases, no one would care to sell their property at the assessed valuation. Our city taxes are at the rate of \$1.50 per 100 of valuation.

A great deal of building has been going on in the city for the past five years and with a single exception it has all been done in the city limits.

Yours respectfully,

C. C. BRADLEY & SON,

C. C. Bradley, Jr.

## A Full Dollar's Worth Free Can Any Ailing One Refuse?

I will pay outright for your first dollar bottle of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk—you pay nothing, either now or later. The dollar bottle is free to those who have not tried my remedy.

I want no references—no security. The poor have the same opportunity as the rich. To one and all I say: "Merely write me, and I will send you an order on your druggist. He will give you free, the full dollar package."

I can afford to offer a full dollar's worth free because mine is an ordinary remedy. Ordinary remedies treat symptoms. My remedy treats the causes that produce the symptoms. Symptom treatment must be kept up forever—as long as the cause is there. My treatment may be stopped as soon as it has removed the cause, for that is always the end of trouble.

There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes, water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery. For every de-

tail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills it grows on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically certain. The paragraphs below will show you the reason why.

So now I have made this offer. I disregard the evidence. I lay aside the fact that mine is the largest medical practice in the world, and come in, you as a stranger. I ask you to believe not one word that I say (I'll have proven it for yourself). I offer to give you outright a full dollar's worth of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. No one else has ever tried so hard to remove every possible cause for doubt. It is the utmost my unbounded confidence can suggest. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief.

### Inside Nerves!

Only one out of every 98 has perfect health. Of the 97 sick ones, some are bed-ridden, some are half sick, and some are only dull and listless. But most of the sickness comes from a common cause. The nerves are weak. Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.

But the nerves that, unguided and unknown, night and day keep your heart in motion, control your digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidneys.

These are the nerves that wear out and break down.

It does no good to treat the ailing organs—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the weak kidneys—these are the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter-century of endeavor along this very line. It does not do the nerve organs or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it, and makes it well.

### For Stomach Troubles

The stomach is controlled by a delicate nerve called the solar plexus. Prize fighters know that a blow over the stomach—a solar plexus blow—means a sure knockout. For the nerve is so sensitive as the pupil of your eye. Yet the solar plexus is only one of the centers of the great inside nerve—the power nerve. It is one of the master nerves. The stomach is its slave. Practically all stomach troubles—the indigestion—the flatulence—the solar plexus trouble, Dr. Shoop's Restorative strengthens the inside nerve—strengthens the solar plexus—and the stomach trouble disappears.

### For Kidney Troubles

The kidneys are the blood filters. They are operated solely by the inside nerve. The branch which is called the inside nerve branch is called the renal plexus. When the renal plexus is weak or irregular, the kidneys become weak, and the blood is not properly filtered. No kidney treatment can clean them out or cure them, and one stage leads into another until the very poisons they should throw off begin to break down and disolve. There is only one way to reach kidney trouble—that is through the inside nerve that controls them, which Dr. Shoop's Restorative alone strengthens and restores.

### For Heart Trouble

Your Heart beats more than ten thousand times a day. And every heart beat is an impulse of the inside nerve branch called the cardiac plexus. The heart is a muscle, but it is the nerve that makes it move. If the nerve is weak or irregular, the heart is almost in every instance, the direct result of a weak or irregular nerve. Dr. Shoop's Restorative, through the inside nerve, restores the nerve to normal. Dr. Shoop's Restorative will restore the cardiac plexus, just as it restores the solar plexus and the renal plexus. For all are equal parts of the great inside nerve system—the power nerve—the master nerve.

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